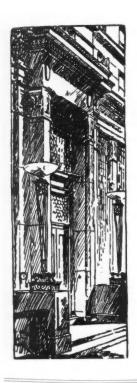
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THE Cathedral Age

CHRISTMAS, 1960 Vol. XXXV, No. 4

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THE COVER: Enthroned Madonna and Child. Byzantine School, XIII Century. National Gallery of Art, Washington, D. C. (Mellon Collection)



From the Close

Christmas on the Close means to me many things, many vivid experiences.

It means the excitement of our Schools closing, with their young people bursting from the buildings to their new freedom, pausing only to cry, "A good Christmas to you!" "A merry Christmas to you and your family."

It means the enthusiasm and warmth of young graduates returning from college, eagerly looking for teachers and former classmates, anxious to talk of their experiences.

It means the Bishop's and the Dean's Christmas party, with its good food and with the Dean's warm and friendly welcome, and the Bishop's thoughtful and perceptive remarks that open new meanings to Christmas.

It means Christmas cards sent and received, bringing a flood of memories and profound gratitude for friends and experiences of the year.

It means the last minute shopping at the Curator's Shop and the Herb Shop, and the anticipation of opening packages marked "Do Not Open Until Christmas."

It means our Mystery Play in the awesome grandeur of the Cathedral, with its hundreds of children and young people who in their gaiety and simple reverence are at once children of the earth and children of heaven.

It means all of these experiences, but chiefly and beyond everything else it means the Midnight Service, with its expression of the awe and the beauty of holiness, of the worship of God. There is the hushed beauty of the flickering light of thousands of candles, the loveliness of music unequaled this side of heaven, the awe of the beady, red light of the TV cameras that remind me that a multitude of people, 30 or 40 million of them, are sharing in the service. There is the presence of those whose names are before me on my card of special prayers. There is the timelessness of ancient prayers, and the administration of Holy Communion to great throngs of ever-varied people who come hesitantly, reverently before the Altar. Finally, there is the blessing, and I go off to my family as fully at peace with myself and the world as I can be.

What is Christmas on the Close? It is much activity; it is children and grownups; it is work and festivity; it is quiet prayer and great corporate services. It is a multitude of experiences, different yet the same as those you yourself know, in which is revealed a presence, the presence of a quality of life like that in the pride and dignity of a new father, like that in the gentleness and strong love of a new mother, like that in the mystery and wonder of new life in a baby. What is Christmas on the Close? It is knowing through a multitude of experiences the presence of the Child, with a freshness and reality, that at once brings us to our knees in awe and lifts us up in joy, and which sends us forth into life with new life. The Life, born in us.

On behalf of all of us on the Close, I wish all of you who are off the Close, the experiences at Christmastide that will unveil with a compelling new reality the Child who causes the angels and all who know Him on earth to sing, "Glory to God in the highest and on earth, peace, good will to men."

Canon, Washington Cathedral Headmaster, St. Albans School

The Cathedral's Community

-by the Rt. Rev. William F. Creighton

ROM FOGGY BOTTOM to Capitol Hill, from Chevy Chase to the Federal Triangle, from Georgetown to Potomac, from Cabin John to Lafayette Square, one has to go to all these places and many more, zig-zagging back and forth through pleasant residential areas and slums, past stores and theaters and embassies and tobacco farms and great government buildings, almost as a Bishop does, to sense the greatness and variety, the fascination and challenge of the Cathedral's community. These are not just the names of places in our city or in our diocese. They are the places in which people live, people who are rich and poor, who are Negro and white, cliff dwellers and home owners, permanent residents and transients. All of these people and these places make up the Cathedral's community. If this is not so then this is not really the Washington Cathedral, because these are all part of Washington. These people breathe the same air, read the same papers, often talk about some other place as home, and yet they are here in increasing thousands, all about the Cathedral on every side.

Our Cathedral stands as a witness to Christian Faith and Christian Life in and above all of this, and in one way or another it informs the city and is a part of it. Men have attempted in countless ways to define or express such faith and such life and the best efforts at such expression have all been somewhat like this one: "To become and to be a Christian is not at all some escape from the world as it is, nor a wistful longing for a 'better world,' nor some commitment to generous charity, nor fondness for 'moral and spiritual values,' nor self-serving positive thoughts, nor persuasion to splendid abstractions about God. It is, instead, the knowledge that there is no pain, nor privation, nor humiliation, nor disaster, nor scourge, nor distress, nor destitution, nor hunger, nor striving, nor anxiety, nor temptation, nor wile, nor suffering, nor frustration, nor poverty, which God has not known and borne for men in Iesus Christ. He has borne death itself on behalf of men, and in that event he has broken the power of death once and for all. That is the event which Christians confess and celebrate and witness for the sake of all men."

That definition of the faith and life to which Christians witness was written by a young lawyer who lives and works in the heart of a great city. It seems an appropriate expression of faith to use as we think of our Cathedral which is also at work in the heart of a great city.

A reasonable question, a good "judgment question," is whether the Cathedral does witness, or how truly it does witness, to such life, and to such an event. The revolutionary judgments of our day in history, which may in some deep sense be God's judgments, are going to be hard on much of the Church and on many of its institutions in just this sense. They are going to ask whether the great Christian foundations that have been built in the name of Him who came into history by love, and who lived in history for healing and reconciliation and compassion and forgiveness, and who died bearing the burdens of us all, have really witnessed to all of that in the lives of men, or whether they have been irrelevant to the real concerns and hurts and needs of men.

Among all the descriptions of the Washington Cathedral, a recurring one is that which calls it a mission, a chief mission. And in every discussion of the mission of the Christian Church in recent years it has been said again and again that the great mission field is now the city, the city in America, in Asia or Africa or Latin America. Put these two together and we may see the Cathedral as a mission with an unparalleled opportunity to witness to Christian life right in the heart of the mission field, a metropolitan area that reaches out into suburbs and exurbs which are the immediate and obvious community of the Cathedral, but which, because this is Washington, extend on out to the ends of the earth. Surely one of the reasons for the being of a diocese or a cathedral is a sense of community and a responsibility towards the community much more extensive than that of a parish church.

The characteristics of this community which we call Washington are in many respects like those of any other large rapidly growing city, and the needs of the people

(Continued on page 30)

To Witness in Washington

-by Louis W. Cassels

SHORTLY BEFORE 10 a.m., on a blustery Friday morning last March, a tall, craggy-faced clergyman arrived at the White House to keep an appointment with President Eisenhower and the Cabinet.

For the Very Rev. Francis Bowes Sayre, Jr., Dean of Washington Cathedral, the White House was not an awesomely unfamiliar place. He was born there. But on this morning he had no time for nostalgia. As Chairman of the U. S. Committee for Refugees, he had come to report to the government's leaders that America's contribution to the World Refugee Year was shamefully inadequate, and to plead for further action.

The Cabinet had many weighty problems to discuss, and the agenda-makers allotted Dean Sayre exactly six minutes to present his case. He used them effectively. By the time the six minutes were up, President Eisenhower's interest was keenly aroused. He started asking questions. The agenda went into the waste-basket, and the Cabinet spent forty-five minutes discussing refugees.

Before Dean Sayre left the White House, the President had agreed to release additional millions in federal funds for refugee relief. Within a week, he had sent a special message to Congress, urging enactment of legislation to admit thousands of refugees to this country above normal immigration quotas.

A reminder to all in Washington

Dean Sayre's incursions into the citadels of government are not always so spectacularly successful. Like every clergyman, he has experienced his share of frustration and failure. But his batting average has been high enough to convince the capital's hard-boiled realists—the politicians, newspapermen, and lobbyists—that there is no better way to promote a good cause than to get the Dean of Washington Cathedral behind it.

This is, in part, a tribute to the personality and energy of Dean Sayre himself. But in larger measure—as he is the first to emphasize—it is a tribute to the institution he represents. The great Cathedral of the

Diocese of Washington, which overlooks the capital city from the top of Mount St. Alban, has become so intimately involved in the official life of the capital city—so truly a "national" church—that its Dean, whoever he may be, is automatically assured a respectful hearing.

With its majestic Gothic spires towering 400 feet above the Potomac River, the Cathedral is a constant visual reminder to all who work in or visit Washington that the United States was conceived as "a nation under God."

But the Cathedral doesn't just stand there to be gawked at. Through a richly varied program, it reaches out into the community. With superb music and notable preaching it attracts more than 130,000 worshippers to the 1,200 services conducted within it each year.

While nearly everyone is vaguely aware of its relationship to the Episcopal Church, the Cathedral has managed to transcend narrow denominationalism and to become what its charter pledged it to be—"a house of prayer for all people." It is the place where national organizations like the YWCA, the Red Cross, and Rotary hold their religious services; where state societies and patriotic groups meet for inter-faith worship; where the whole nation pays tribute to its honored dead at state funerals and memorial services.

"A Cathedral can serve Christ and the Church in many ways," Dean Sayre said recently. "But I believe that the central and main service of Washington Cathedral is to be a liaison between Church and State. There is a tendency today to make a shibboleth of separation of Church and State.' But this distorts the meaning of the Constitution. The first amendment simply says that there is to be no legal preference for any one church. It does not say that we are a godless people.

"Actually, the relations between Church and State are daily constant and deep. The great public problems of our nation are decided by human beings—and most of these men, in Congress and in the executive branch of the government, are Christians. Far from resenting



From left to right: Mrs. Sayre, Nevin, "Happy," Dean Sayre, Tom, Tri and Jessie, seated on the floor.

moral guidance from the Church, they want it and seek it, and they often complain about how little of it they really get."

In an era when religious bodies are fairly filling the air with resolutions and pronouncements on public issues, it may seem strange that government officials complain of a lack of moral guidance from the Church.

But Dean Sayre has learned from long experience in Washington what many other churchmen seem unable to realize: that you can't really communicate with a public official by standing off and shouting formal declarations at him.

"The Church is most effective when it approaches public officials in a sympathetic, pastoral way," says Dean Sayre. "It must recognize that these men are wrestling with enormously complex problems, and most of them are trying hard to do the right thing.

The Church must speak out loud

"The Church's role is to clarify the moral issues involved, to help them see the principles that must be part of a Christian solution. And the Church must stand

ready to support them, to help them through counseling, prayer, and sacraments to find the strength to follow the right path once they have seen it."

Dean Sayre practices what he preaches in this matter. Over the years, he has quietly built close personal relationships of a pastoral nature with an incredibly large number of people in Washington. The list includes cabinet officers, Supreme Court justices, senators, congressmen, high military officials, U. S. and foreign diplomats, scientists, newspaper reporters and columnists, career government officials and labor leaders. It also includes a great many humble people whose names never get into the newspapers, but who are just as welcome in Dean Sayre's study.

Although he spends far more time in private counseling than in public exhortation, Dean Sayre recognizes that there are occasions when the Church must speak out loud on the record. When such an occasion seems to be at hand, the Dean mounts to his high carved-marble pulpit and says what he thinks his Lord would

(Continued on page 31)



Science comes to Kindergarten

-by Gloria Billings

NE MORNING this fall a kindergarten student from Beauvoir School finished her breakfast, looked into her father's empty coffee cup and asked, "Do you know what's in the cup?" The father, suspicious a joke was involved, asked what was in the cup. "It's full of air," she replied seriously.

Finding air in an apparently empty cup may seem like an ordinary phenomenon to an adult, but to the children at Beauvoir, the Cathedral elementary school, this is the beginning of their adventures into exciting and unexplored fields.

Quite a few parents have been surprised by their childrens' remarks since the science classes were started in 1956 at Beauvoir. These classes are part of a project sponsored jointly by the Washington Academy of Sciences and the D. C. Council of Engineering Societies. They are supported by a grant from the National Science Foundation.

Beauvoir is only one of the many schools throughout the country which are pioneering some of the new concepts in education. A few years ago the idea of introducing very young children to the physical sciences was looked upon with scepticism by some educators. Some questioned the objective, since it was felt these subjects could be taught more profitably at a later age. But more and more educators now feel that children can be taught many things at a much earlier age than was once considered feasible.

Dr. Harold E. Tannenbaum of the State University College of Education in New Paltz, N. Y., recently wrote, "We have been underrating our children for a long time. They—all of them—are capable of much, much more than we have given them credit for. This is true in all areas and is certainly true in the area of science. Children in the elementary schools, from kindergarten on, are quite capable of working in science."

Arousing the child's curiosity, teaching him to think, giving him an inner incentive for learning—these are part of the new concepts which educators today are trying to incorporate into the teaching of children.

(Continued on page 33)

Left: A fun and practical way to learn scientific principles is to watch the workmen building the Cathedral.

RIGHT: "A puff of air can blow your hair" as wind can bend a tree.

Below: "Miniature" workmen in the classroom confirm their observations.





Mediaeval Choir

A woodcut from the title page of Practica musiae by
Franchino Gaffurio (1512).

GLORY be to God on high, and on earth peace, good will towards men.

THE ABOVE LINES from St. Luke 2: 14, constitute our earliest song of the Nativity season. This song of the angels was used with the main liturgy of the Church at a very early date. By 150 A.D. it had been expanded into the first third of the Greater Doxology, as found in the Book of Common Prayer today. It was not kept for Christmas rites alone, but was associated with the Eucharist as it is today. It had further expanded to its present form by the beginning of the sixth century. It remains today a full expression of the true significance of the human birth of Our Lord, and should have the place of honor in all Christmas music.

One of the earliest songs of the Virgin, and the oldest bit of Christmas music still in use, is the following antiphon which was composed ca. 1030 by Hermannus Contractus, the famous lame monk of the Benedictine abbey at Reichenau, Switzerland:

Music at Christmastide

-by Leonard Ellinwood

Tu quae genisti, natura mirante, tuum sanctum Genitoram; Virgo prius ac posterius, Gabrielis ab ore sumens illud Ave, Peccatorum miserere.

Thou Maiden who barest thy holy Creator; to the wonder of all nature: Ever Virgin, after as before thou receivedst that Ave from the mouth of Gabriel: have compassion on us sinners.

Alma Redemptoris Mater,
quae pervia caeli porta manes,
et stella maris,
Succerre cadenti surgere cui curat populo:
Gracious Mother of our Redeemer,
for ever abiding at Heaven's gateway,
and star of ocean,
O succour the people, who, though falling,
strive to rise again.

The Rev. Dr. Leonard Ellinwood is an Assistant Minister at the Cathedral, a subject cataloguer at the Library of Congress and author of The History of American Church Music.

It was one of the most popular of the plainsong antiphons of the Middle Ages. That it was familiar to laity as well as religious is attested by Chaucer's reference to it in the fourteenth century as the song which the little lad sang in *The Prioress' Tale*.

Vernacular songs of the Nativity date from the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. As well as dealing with Christ's birth, there are many which are concerned with the Annunciation, the Blessed Virgin Mary, and other saints and festivals of the Church year. They were gay, narrative songs which gave expression to the joyous festivities which were so popular during "the twelve days of Christmas." There were many ballads such as the Cherry Tree Carol, I saw three ships, Corpus Christi, or the more recent God rest ye merry, gentlemen and The first Nowell. The following ballad carol, which treats Advent as a real person, gives an interesting picture of the human weaknesses of mankind, then as now. It dates from ca. 1492:

Farewele, Advent; Cristemas is cum; Farewele fro us both alle and sume.

With paciens thou hast us fedde And made us go hungrie to bedde; For lak of mete we were nyghe dedde; Farwele fro us both alle and sume.

While thou haste be within our howse We ete no puddynges ne no sowce, But stynking fisshe not worth a lowce, Farewele . . .

There was no fresshe fisshe ferre ne nere; Salt fisshe and samon was to dere, And thus we have had hevy chere; Farewele . . .

Thou hast us fedde with plaices thynne, Nothing on them but bone and skynne; Therefore oure love thou shalt not wynne; Farewele . . .

Above alle thinge thou art a meane To make oure chekes both bare and leane; I wolde thou were at Boughton Bleane! Farewele . . .

Come thou no more here nor in Kent, For, yf thou do, thou shallt be shent; It is ynough to faste in Lent; Farewele . . . Advent is gone; Cristemas is cume; Be we mery now, alle and sume; He is not wise that wille be dume In ortu Regis omnium. (At the coming of the King of all.)

Boughton Bleane is mentioned in Chaucer's Canon's Yeoman's Prologue. It was the site of a well-known hospital for cripples and lepers—according to the balladeer an appropriate place for "Advent"!

Puritan sternness did its best to put an end to the play and procession of Christmastide. But at the same time it added a few worthy Christmas hymns of more sober mien to the popular repertory. Such an one is Nahum Tate's While shepherds watched their flocks by night, or the following stanzas from Thomas Pestel's Fairest of morning lights:

Behold the great Creator makes
Himself a house of clay,
A robe of virgin flesh he takes
Which he will wear for ay . . .

This wonder struck the world amazed, It shook the starry frame; Squadrons of spirits stood and gazed, Then down in troops they came.

Join then, all hearts that are not stone, And all our voices prove, To celebrate this Holy One, The God of peace and love.

Many of our best Christmas hymns date from the eighteenth century which followed. Outstanding among them are John Francis Wade's O come, all ye faithful, and Charles Wesley's Hark, the herald angels sing, whose lines originally began: "Hark, how all the welkin rings."

The carol singing of waits and strolling choirs owes more to the industrial revolution than it does to traditional folklore. Their hey-day was the mid-nineteenth century. The popular carol, as we think of it today, is a product of this era. To some of the older carols, newly popularized through the publications of Sandys and Stainer, were added others from France and Germany. The notion of a festive Christmas, as we understand it today, took hold of English and American people just about 1870. The accident of the Christmas tree, the greeting card, the transformed St. Nicholas, as well as

(Continued on page 36)

Gold Keys for distinguished service

N A RECENT warm September afternoon two buildings at St. Albans School for Boys were dedicated by the Rt. Rev. Angus Dun. One was new and dedicated in honor of the Very Rev. Albert H. Lucas, former Headmaster of the School and now Dean of the Divinity School in Philadelphia: The other was built many years ago and was dedicated to Alfred R. True who served the School for thirty-eight years as Master and Assistant Headmaster, retiring last spring as Head of the Lower School.

Dr. Lucas accepted a gold key to the building named in his honor. The recently completed building, constructed of field stone to match the existing architecture of the School and the Close, contains four classrooms, an art room, a physics-chemistry lecture room and laboratory, a biology lecture room-laboratory, a language laboratory equipped with tape recorders, and a room for audio-visual teaching.

A gold key to the Alfred R. True Building was accepted on Mr. True's behalf by Mrs. George L. Harrison, mother of three graduates of St. Albans. Although this building was completed in 1929 it was not named until the decision to honor Mr. True in this way was made upon his retirement. Mr. True is traveling in Europe on sabbatical leave.



Mrs. George L. Harrison, accepts a key to the True Building, on behalf of Mr. True, from Dr. Frank G. Kear, Chairman of the Board of Governors of St. Albans School. Others from left to right: Albert H. Lucas, Bishop Dun, Canon Martin and Dean Sayre. The portrait of Mr. True was presented to the School by the St. Albans Fathers Club and now hangs in the vestibule of the True Building.



Albert H. Lucas

A roaring bundle of humanity raced out onto the field toward a prostrate football player gasping, "Great meriful heavens!" This was the "Chief" as he was known to all his boys, hurrying to see what had happened to one of his St. Albans stalwarts. Throughout his career on the Cathedral Close, former Headmaster Albert Lucas' great personal interest in everyone he came in contact with was evidenced through his unusual traits of thoughtfulness and generosity.

No one was ever in doubt as to where he stood with Mr. Lucas; no one ever needed a hearing aid to hear any of his directives; and no one ever needed to ask him what he meant. An explosion was gentle compared to the wrath of Mr. Lucas; a first grade primer complicated, compared to his directness; a fire cool, compared to the warmth of his affection.

In and out of the office of Albert Hawley Lucas streamed a flow of people who had been touched by his gifts of sympathy, thoughtfulness, and loyalty. Students, parents, newly-weds, faculty, faculty families, former students, long-time friends, all shared the glow of his wisdom flavored with his great understanding of people.

Jaw firmly set, over six feet tall, with fiery red hair and flashing eyes, the "Chief" was an imposing figure: in his office as he readied a barrage of well-chosen words for a wayward student or teacher who stood before him; at the gate of the sanctuary in the Little Chapel, rock-like and composed, robed for services, with his Marine ribbons on his vestments, teaching the Word and instructing his charges in the way of truth and righteousness; dressed in a tweed jacket and old slouch hat pawing the earth like a bull as an opponent scored a touch-

Alfred Randall True

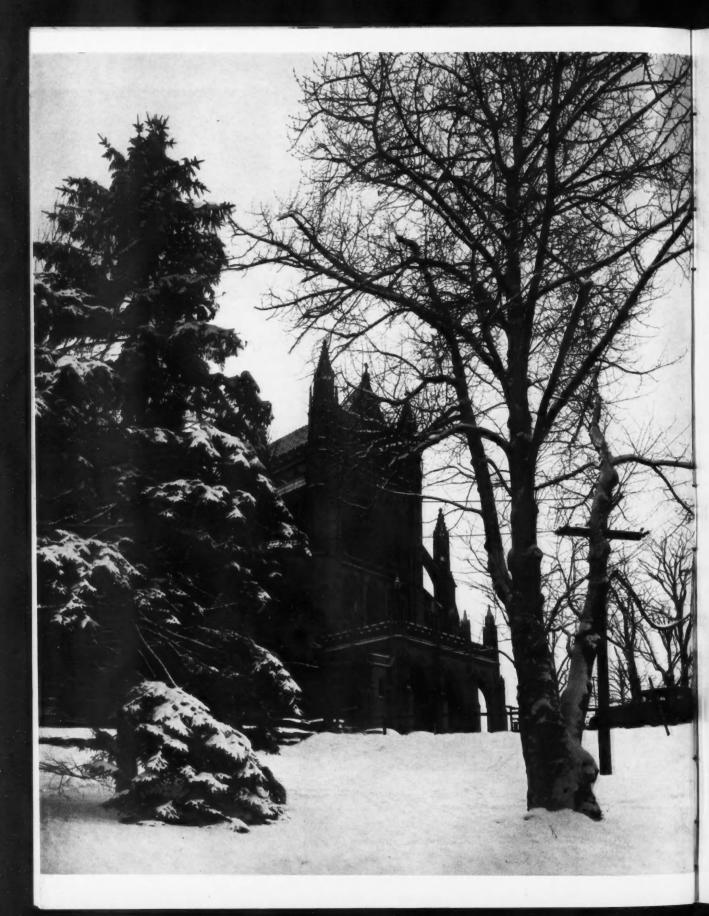
A very young man came to Washington thirty-eight years ago and stayed to make a mark for himself that few have equalled in the history of schools—private or public. Alfred True came to St. Albans, a young and struggling institution, with no bag of tricks but with fervor and energy to spare and with a purpose. That purpose was to help to develop the finest scholastic body in as short a period as possible. His success is history.

As Master and Assistant Headmaster he gave twenty-four hours, seven days a week to his job. He was available to students and parents alike at any hour. Often his appointed day ended long after lights had gone out at the School if a concerned parent called about problems that seemed particularly momentous, but which Mr. True helped solve with comforting words, assurance and judicious advice; leaving parents with a feeling of confidence that their children could measure up to his standards.

There were failures and he suffered along with the boy who didn't quite make the grade, but he pursued each individual career and never forgot a boy who had spent any time at the School. His devotion to the students and his students' devotion to him is legion.

Alfred True's first thoughts were always of St. Albans. Other schools existed and perhaps performed a fine service for their student bodies but St. Albans was always better and woe to the person who thought otherwise. He kept abreast of changing concepts in education and after carefully weighing new ideas, incorporated the useful ones in the curriculum.

Each morning as the boys arrived he greeted them at the entrance which now bears his name, with an encouraging pat on the back for those who might need it,



Christmas on the Close

"... What is Christmas on the Close? It is much activity; it is children and grownups; it is work and festivity; it is quiet prayer and great corporate services. It is a multitude of experiences, different yet the same as those you yourself know, in which is revealed a presence... It is knowing through a multitude of experiences the presence of the Child, with a freshness and reality, that at once brings us to our knees in awe and lifts us up in joy, and which sends us forth into life with new life. The Life, born in us..." From the Close



Above RIGHT: Beauvoir children put the finishing touches on the "surprise" for their principal, Mrs. Taylor.

RIGHT: Richard Wayne Dirksen rehearses the Glee Clubs in the choir practice room. The combined Glee Clubs are a vital part of the Christmas festivities.







ABOVE LEFT: A snowstorm, a giant snowball and St. Alban's boys find the Close becomes a perfect playground.

ABOVE RIGHT: Peace Cross stands in a whitened, quiet world, high above the city.

Below: "Hark the Herald Angels Sing!" Bishop and Mrs. Dun, adorned with handmade Christmas greetings, join the caroling Beauvoir youngsters. The carefully assembled evergreens will decorate the Bishop's mantel throughout the holidays.





Above: A highpoint of this colorful season is the annual Christmas pageant performed in the Cathedral. The combined efforts and talents of the three Cathedral Schools are used.

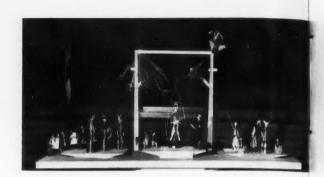
BELOW LEFT: Faiths of many lands find a spiritual home in the Cathedral. Here, a worshiper lights a candle at a Russian Orthodox Service at Christmas time.

Below right: Preparations for televising the Christmas Eve Service sometimes involve just waiting. But more often there is great activity if cameras, lights and sound are to synchronize.





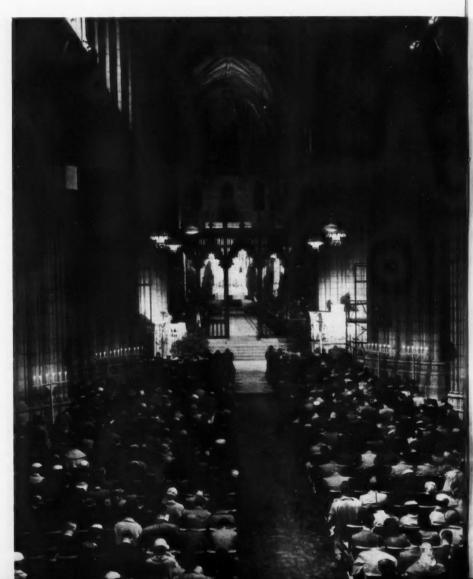




ABOVE LEFT: A rapt audience for the traditional creche scene, and its wonderful animals. The stockings have been filled by the elementary school children for needy families.

Above RIGHT: Modern ceramic figures interpret the Manger scene at the annual Creche Service.

RIGHT: Christmas morning and the Cathedral fills and overflows with worshippers.



Excerpts from the Annual Report of the Dean

. . . Our Cathedral, founded in 1893 and building since 1907, has striven not only to erect a shrine in the nation's capital that would symbolize God's eternal Providence and reflect His glorious blessing upon our land, but also has struggled humbly to learn how to use such a symbol as a leaven in the life of our whole people. As with the score of some great symphony, we, the musicians, have had to practice persistently to learn how to play it, praying that those who witness the performance may be moved to inscribe on the margin, as did Johann Sebastian Bach, Ad Maioram Gloriam Dei.

The first and obvious ways of purveying God's grace to the busy marts of life are the special services to which the Cathedral so aptly lends scale and majesty. Here men may come, banded together in one or another of that infinite number of associations which are the building blocks of our corporate life, to dedicate their common interests to God's service, and to renew the deeper springs of their vocation. The frequency of such special events at the Cathedral has grown steadily in the past decade; and with imaginative initiative on our part may soon reach a goal I have long cherished: to have one every week. From the long list of such services recorded in the appendix to this report, I might cite a few "firsts" from the past year. The Lutherans, for example, held their Reformation Day here; and, as one of their clergy pointed out, it was only on what to them is the neutral ground of Washington Cathedral that the separate branches of their communion could find common ground for worship together. On the 100th anniversary of Ignace Jan Paderewski's birth, the Polish-American Society came in a body, bringing for the first time hundreds of Roman Catholics to our worship. Last spring the top leaders of the American labor movement joined President Eisenhower for the dedication of the three beautiful labor windows in the Nave. Another outstanding service was that which, at the request of the officials of Saint Elizabeth's Hospital, took mental health as its theme. We celebrated also, on other occasions, the 25th birthday of the Church Society for College Work, the anniversary of the independence of Ghana, and the first freedom of Nigeria. And shortly we will be holding a new service in the interests of the United Nations Children's Fund, at which children from our community will be commissioned to serve the needs of other children in the world on Hallowe'en. . . . If people catch a glimpse, before our altars, of the saving strength of God, they will carry it then into the daily course of their lives. And they will draw us after them, opening ways by which the Cathedral's witness will be carried far beyond the confines of its Close. Indeed this very thing has happened many times over, and you must think of the Cathedral's ministry extending constantly to such remote places as Scotland, where Bishop Dun and Canon Wedel were

leaders last summer of the deliberations of the World Council of Churches; to Accra where your Dean was asked to preach in the Cathedral upon the occasion of Ghana's becoming a republic; to other churches and college campuses where Canons Miller and Arterton frequently bear our name; and to Detroit, where the Episcopal Church's only industrial mission is carrying out an enormously fruitful piece of research in modern city life, and where I go often to meet with the Board. On all these fronts, and many more, the Cathedral's corporate ministry has a wide role to play in the affairs of men. Just as our former Canon, Bob McGregor, took a leading part in the Group-Life Movement which has enriched our whole Church, our newest Canon, Bayard Clark, is involved in the Experiment in International Living, which many of you recognize as one of the oldest and most creative programs for the interchange of personal visits between our country and others. I hope that you look upon these activities, as I do, as an integral part of the Cathedral's peculiar ministry, which is commissioned to be national—even international—in scope, as befits the purpose of the great church we are building here.

II. The Clergy

While thinking of the Cathedral's ministry, we might pause for a moment to consider her clergy, particularly in view of the fact that there has been a recent change in our clerical staff.

For seven years the Deans of the American Cathedrals have been meeting annually, in three of those years here in Washington. One of the perennial questions which they discuss is the role of a Dean in any cathedral. Our own Cathedral constitution is by no means singular in failing accurately to define that role. In almost every case the Deans are equally uncertain as to the part they are called upon to play in the unfamiliar area of ministry that lies somewhere between the parish and the diocese.

Certainly all are administrative officers, as my own excellent secretary, Mrs. Tucker, would attest-having typed no less than 1,778 dictated letters for me last year. Many of the Deans are at the same time pastors of large congregations, and though this is not technically true in a canonical sense here, nevertheless the demands of our extensive staff frequently require pastoral service of our clergy. This is further extended by requests from out-of-town clergy for calls upon their parishioners in one or another of the large service hospitals in the Washington area; and by the needs of the large diplomatic and military community whose religious roots are elsewhere. One hundred and eleven baptisms, twenty funerals, and fifty-four weddings held in the Cathedral last year reflect these pastoral relationships, even though an effort is made wherever possible to make reference to a parish where such services might lead to a more regular association with the life of the Church.

Preaching in such a cathedral is no easy exercise. Unnourished by the intimate cares of a constant congregation, he who occupies our pulpit must aim at the wider issues that concern our national life and make God's word relevant to complex questions that are often remote from the preacher's personal experience. This requires of him a breadth of insight and the sort of inquiring mind that will lead him to friendships and undertakings in every corner of our variegated society. Yet our canons all rise to meet this challenge not only

(Continued on page 18)

here in the Cathedral, but in many another pulpit and rostrum across the nation.

I have alluded to the recent change in the clerical staff. Canon George, whose sojourn here was marred by the tragic death of his wife, left in August to become rector of an important parish in Ohio. Canon Clark, who arrived this month from his former cure in Tennessee, brings fresh strength and experienced enthusiasm to the Cathedral's work. Apart from preaching and pastoral assistance, he has been asked to be of such help to the National Cathedral School as Miss Lee may request, pending the appointment of a new chaplain for that school. And, in addition, he will devote attention to organizing conferences of lay people on the order of those so successfully conducted at the Cathedral during its 50th anniversary year.

But even with the full assistance of Canon Miller, the Precentor, and Canon Clark, the Cathedral's ministry proves to be a heavy load. To meet the ever-growing requirements laid upon its clergy does not, however, indicate that we should add another full-time canon to our staff. Rather, it would seem to me, it would indicate a further development of the happy arrangement by which the Cathedral and the Diocese of Washington both profit from the services of Canon Williams. Although he is a full-time servant of the Diocese, Dick Williams, at his own request, has carried a considerable responsibility for the Sunday Evensong services in the Cathedral. Thus his own ministry finds a liturgical expression, and the concerns of the Department he heads are given currency through the Cathedral pulpit; while, on the other side, the Cathedral is much the richer and even the more relevant for his gracious appearance in her services.

It is after some such pattern as this that I have explored with Bishop Creighton the extension of the Cathedral's clergy staff, through sharing both the costs and the services of non-parochial clergy who in one chaplaincy or another will be serving the larger community. With the recent relocation of the Diocesan office on the Cathedral grounds, such a joint service would seem to be more than ever feasible and desirable, and I hope the Chapter may think well of the suggestion.

III. The Laity

Although I have dwelt at some length on the clergy, the lay servants of the Cathedral are infinitely more numerous, and in no way less useful. Let me, for a moment, dwell on their contribution.

First of all I would note with thanksgiving the results of the Chapter action last June, which brought the Cathedral's support of its music more nearly in line with present needs. By raising the choir scholarships from \$400 to \$700 per year, and the men's pay commensurately, a possible crisis was forestalled. As Mr. Callaway says in his report to me, "the morale of the choir is higher than ever before; the boys and men are taking more pride in conscientiously trying to be worth their pay. There have been more applicants for the junior choir, and this will give us greater latitude in selecting good material from that group."

Not only this, but by sharing with St. Alban's Parish the services of a third organist, Mr. Dirksen is now freed to do composing of the quality illustrated by his Festival Communion Service in E, presented for the first time last Easter, and his work *The Temper*, which also had its world premiere here last year.

In connection with the Cathedral's music I might remark that the number of invitations to the choir to make appearances in other cities, has risen steadily since the single trip it made, in 1954 to Cleveland and Detroit. The organists and Mrs. Poole, executive secretary of the N.C.A., and I have given a great deal of thought to these possibilities, consulting, of course, the advice of Canon Martin who would have to rearrange the school schedules of the boys. We are all of the opinion that an excursion of this sort each year would be a valuable witness for the Cathedral to undertake. We cannot see the means of effectuating such a trip this winter or spring, but are preparing plans for a year from now.

* * * * * * * *

One day last June, grade 4-B of the National Cathedral School was taken on a tour of the Cathedral by Mrs. Howard, the Chief Aide. Afterward one of the little girls wrote,

The Cathdral is a big and beautiful place, That is set upon a grassy space . . .

That such an impression is gained by one young lady—or by any one of the 199,973 other visitors who were shown around the Cathedral last year—is a tribute to a regular host of interlocking personnel who also have this image of the Cathedral in their hearts. That it is a beautiful place is due to the architect whose genius best knows how to define elusive beauty; to the members of the Building Committee and its excellent secretary, whose steady efforts, recorded in the appendix, serve to translate the architect's vision into tangible stone, wood and glass; to the workmen whose love is in this labor; to the vergers who polish and protect; and the aides who unfailingly interpret and present.

And the "grassy space," as vital to the whole as the pinnacles and walls themselves, is the treasured quilt spread over the bed of soil, of sewers and pipes and buried telephone wires, by John Bayless and his loyal crew of maintenance men. Carefully tended by Harry Rosenberger, watchfully guarded by All Hallows, and generously provided for by the colorful Flower Mart, the setting of the Cathedral is an important to its face as are the great rose windows, and I only pray that the present, and all future, Committees on the use of our land will remember what the Cathedral meant to the little girl.

IV. The Future

This has of course been a banner year for building on the Close. An aerial picture taken today would reveal many a change since a year ago. The completion of the Lucas Building at St. Albans, and the construction of Founders Hall at NCS, are proud landmarks in the life of our schools. Just emerging from its swaddle of scaffolding is the rebuilt and enlarged Cathedral office building, which we hope will be ready by New Year's next for the refugees now abiding in the College of Preachers. And the South Transept is still swathed in its festoon of timbers. Its pinnacles, encrusted with carving, are finished on the east, its clerestory half built on the west, but a long way to go before vaulting, facade, and roof are complete. . . .

(Continued on page 38)

BOOKS

SIGNS AND SYMBOLS IN CHRISTIAN ART. By George Ferguson, Rector of Saint Philip's in the Hills Episcopal Parish, Tucson, Arizona. 123 pages. Oxford University Press. \$7.50. 1959.

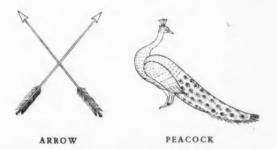
ROM TIME immemorial man has tried to express abstract thought by means of visual symbols. From the cavemen's magic drawings, inscribed on the wall of a cave to propitiate the gods of the hunt, to the flag of a newly admitted member to the United Nations today, certain shapes, colors or objects are used to represent those abstract values that man holds important, but which cannot be shown in visual form.

To take the most simple examples, white has always stood for light and purity; black for darkness and evil. Through the ages other colors have also acquired meaning: blue represents truth; green symbolizes life; purple represents royalty or imperial power; red symbolizes love. How many people realize that the red, white and blue of our flag symbolizes truth, purity and love? Yet this color symbology goes back to pagan times, long before America was discovered.

It is in religion, however, that the use of signs and symbols has always been the most widely employed. Many of the concepts of religion are so abstract that there is no way of presenting them in a readily understandable visual form. In the days when few men were literate and the church was the only means of instruction, the need arose to present its teachings by means of symbols that the most simple person could understand. Certain symbols had come down from pagan times; others came from religions that predated Christianity, but most of the visual signs that we use today come from the Christian church.

In order to illustrate the Bible, the church used pictures to tell its story. The walls of churches were decorated with frescoes, smaller paintings covered the spaces in between. As painting became more advanced, a larger body of symbols grew until, during the time of the Renaissance in Italy, a picture might become a complex collection of symbols where each object had both a visual and a symbolic meaning.

We have forgotton many of these symbols today, so that some guide is necessary to remind us of their original purpose





Adoration of the Child with Saints and Donors
Biago di Antonio da Firenze
The Philbrook
Art Center, Tulsa, Oklaboma

in art. Such a guide is now available in George Ferguson's excellent and handsome book, Signs and Symbols in Christian Art, recently published by the Oxford University Press and an indispensible source of information for students of Christian art. Presented in dictionary-like form, it combines 96 pages of black and white illustrations and 16 pages in full color from the Samuel H. Kress collection of art, with simple, readable definitions of the many signs and symbols that add deeper levels of meaning to the masterpieces of religious art. A great number of the works of art reproduced are from the National Gallery of Art in Washington. Others are from galleries all over the country. In addition there are 250 marginal drawings of the signs and symbols, such as illustrate this review. The book is divided into fourteen sections and covers such varied materials as Animals, Birds, and Insects, The Earth and Sky, Religious Dress and Objects, The Virgin Mary, The Saints, The Old Testament and The Trinity.

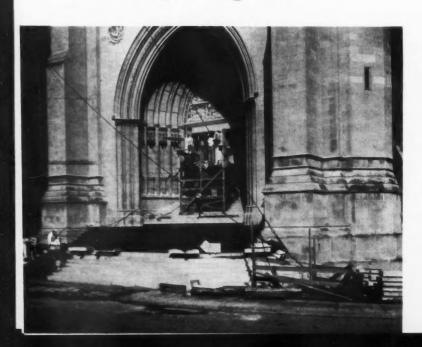
Take, for example, such a painting as Biagio di Antonio's Adoration of the Child with Saints and Donors, illustrated here. In the foreground kneel the donor of the painting and his son; St. Dominic; St. John the Baptist; the Virgin; St. Nicholas of Tolentino; St. Louis of Toulouse, and the donor's wife. Only the four saints and the Virgin wear haloes, for this is the symbol or a divine or sacred personage. St. Dominic wears the robes of the Order he founded: black and white worn in combination symbolize humility and purity of life. St. John wears his robe of camel's hair, as described in the Bible, and

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Right: A view of the Administration Building and North Cloister taken from the North Transept porch roof. The Administration Building will house all the offices of the Cathedral staff. A third floor and new hipped roof increase the overall height of the building. In the distance laborers on the roof are finishing pre-cast concrete slabs. The completed stonework of the new elevator and stair tower are seen where the scaffolding has been removed. In the lower left portion of the photograph the scaffolding and stone work of the Cloister itself is rising. The Cloister connects the Administration Building to the North Transept. In the upper right hand corner is the tower of the College of Preachers and to the extreme right of the elevator tower is the East or Choir Cloister.



Building Progress



Left: Workmen install the new granite steps of the South Transept, replacing the temporary concrete steps used for many years. On the scaffolding in the background the Cathedral's stone cutter, Bernard J. Del Negro, is working on the canopy for the Trumeau figure of St. Alban.

The steel cables which can be detected crossing the photograph are bracing the materials tower by which stone is taken to the top of the South Transept for setting.

Report of the **Needlepoint Committee**

HE CATHEDRAL'S Needlepoint Committee will soon be sponsoring an interesting new project: the designing and working of the historic kneelers for St. John's Chapel. The work will be under the direction of Mrs. Peter Frelinghuysen.

The Baptistry cushions and Crossing kneelers are now

in the process of being designed.

The individual kneeling cushions for St. Mary's Chapel are arriving each day. There are, however, nearly 75 still to be worked. Persons interested in buying and working one of these kneelers should notify Mrs. Robinson de Sibour, Washington Cathedral Needlepoint Committee, Mt. St. Alban, Washington 16, D. C.

The Committee hopes that the women who have not vet sent in their Bethlehem kneelers will do so as soon as

-Katherine H. Metcalf Chairman Needlepoint Committee

New President for All Hallows Guild

RS. Robinson de Sibour of Washington, D. C. is the new President of All Hallows Guild, succeeding Mrs. Paul Nitze who has served as President for three years. Mrs. de Sibour has been a member of All Hallows Guild for a great many years. She has also served on the Herb Shop Committee and the Washington N.C.A. Committee and is a former Trustee of the N.C.A. Presently, in addition to her work on All Hallows Guild she is on the Needlepoint Committee and in charge of obtaining kneelers for St. Mary's Chapel.

Mrs. Nitze will continue to be on the Executive Committee of All Hallows Guild and on the Herb Cottage

Committee.

The Guild which was organized in 1916 as a Cathedral Garden Guild is responsible for the care and development of the Close grounds. The Cottage Herb Garden is operated by the Guild and the annual Flower Mart is one of their many projects.



Canon Arterton Elected Warden

HE REVEREND Dr. Frederick H. Arterton has been elected Warden of the College of Preachers. Canon Arterton has been Associate Warden and a Canon of the Cathedral for the past four years. The announcement was made this fall by the Right Reverend Angus Dun.

Canon Arterton began his ministry by serving two parishes in Western Massachusetts. Later he served the national headquarters of the Episcopal Church as its Secretary for Youth, and from there went to All Saints' Church in Belmont, Massachusetts, for a long pastorate. He came to the Washington area in 1953 as Rector of All Saints' Church in Chevy Chase, Maryland, and from there was appointed to the Cathedral staff.

He was born in Norwich, England, but spent his early years in Massachusetts. He took both undergraduate and graduate work at Northwestern University and Seabury-Western Theological Seminary in Evanston, Illinois. He holds a Bachelor of Arts degree from the University and a Doctor of Divinity degree from the Seminary. Canon Arterton is also an alumnus of the College of Preachers, having held a Fellowship in 1952.

Canon and Mrs. Arterton live in a charming house in the shadow of the College of Preachers. They have three children—a daughter who recently graduated from Denison University in Ohio, and two sons who attend

St. Albans.



"The Blessing of the Animals" at Salisbury Cathedral.

"The Blessing of the Animals"

-by Nancy Poore Tufts

N SUNDAY, October 5, several hundred persons gathered on the grounds of Salisbury Cathedral in England for the fourth annual "Blessing of the Animals," a service commemorating the life and works of St. Francis of Assisi. Many were children and accompanying nearly every child was a cherished pet: a horse or pony, donkey, dog, cat, fox, monkey, rabbit, parakeet, hamster and even goldfish and a turtle. This year for the first time the "Animal Welfare Service" was held inside the Cathedral, and all of the animals, excepting five horses, were invited in with their owners.

The same scene was taking place that Sunday in other parishes throughout England and the United States. The services are usually held either on the Patronal Day dedicated to St. Francis, October 4, which is also World Day for Animals, or the Sunday nearer this date and are testaments to St. Francis' words that "whole aeons of love will be needed to compensate the animals for their services to us."

At Salisbury four members of the clergy took part in the service, reading prayers of thanksgiving and intercession and the collect for St. Francis Day: the sermon text was "Blessed are the Merciful"; a representative of the Free Church Council read the lesson; the hymn singing was accompanied by the Salvation Army Band. The service, revived in recent years from an ancient church custom, reflected the modern age as well. It was televised by the B.B.C.

In those churches where animals were uninvited, they were not forgotten. In Britain, the Deans of Westminster Abbey, Canterbury and Belfast Cathedrals read prayers for animals during regular services as did many other clegymen.

The church services are one facet of observances of "World Day for Animals." Others honor the animals through displays, exhibits, lectures, showing of film, broadcasts, plays, special feasts in zoos, and moments of silent prayer.

But, in Salisbury Cathedral, as in other churches in other nations, a clergyman uttered this prayer as he blessed the animals before him:

"Bless, O God, we pray Thee, our friends the animals, and help us to love them for His sake Who was born in a stable, Thy Son, Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen."

Nancy Poore Tufts is a freelance writer from Washington, D. C. Other articles by Mrs. Tufts have appeared in earlier issues of the AGE.

The National Cathedral Association At Work

Mrs. William E. Clark: A sketch and a report

Mrs. William E. Clark, N.C.A. Regional Chairman of Arkansas, has boosted her state's N.C.A. membership by more than 60 new members in the short seven months she has been Chairman. Her report on the organization and efforts of her committees appears below. Aside from the Cathedral and her many church and civic activities, Mrs. Clark is devoted to gardening and is a member of The Garden Club of America. Though her home is in the city, her "green thumb" is attested to by the picture at the right in which she is seen sitting on the patio of her flourishing small Englishtype garden. Mrs. Clark also loves and knows antiques. Her interest in them centers primarily on her responsibilities as permanent chairman of the authentic and elegant "18th Century Room" of Arkansas' Old State House Museum. An article about this room, written by Mrs. Clark, appears in the December issue of The Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine.

Mrs. Clark's civic activities in Little Rock include membership in the Cultural Affairs Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, the Arts Council, and the Chapter of the National Society of Arts and Letters. She is also a patron member of the Fine Arts Museum and a member of the Colonial Dames of America.

Though she is a leader in running a great many activities it is reported that her two "lovely" grandchildren "have Mrs. Clark in complete control"—a weakness everyone can sympathize with.

Mrs. Clark reports:

The Arkansas N.C.A. group, in reorganizing for Cathedral work, is utilizing the existing Diocesan Convocation framework. The Diocese has five Convocations and we have appointed a chairman and co-chairman for each. From here we plan to secure a chairman in each parish and each local unit, guild or circle. In this manner we feel every person in the Episcopal Diocese of Arkansas will hear the Cathedral story and want to become a part of its ministry.



We have enlisted people for our committees who are enthusiastic and capable, knowing their enthusiasm and interest will be contagious. We have attempted to find a place for each interested person to serve, and we stress the fact that each member of our Official Advisory Committee, in fact every N.C.A. member, is a "membership chairman" and must get new members whenever and wherever she can. Our increase in N.C.A. memberships is due to personal contact throughout the state, and through hundreds of letters we have written. The church group memberships have come in as a result of our working through the Auxiliaries in setting up our organization.

We believe the fact that *The Cathedral Age* is going to all these new members will create even greater interest, and is one of our effective means of reaching people. Our aim is that the story of the Washington Cathedral reach every section of our state, because when our people know of its wonderful ministry we find they are eager to serve in its cause. It is our duty to make them realize that it is *their* Cathedral, even though it is so far removed in distance from us.

We plan to sponsor several projects during the year: an Annual Benefit Concert, presenting the best talent in Arkansas; a Cathedral Benefit Luncheon planned by the Central Convocation to be held at the home of the Chairman, Mrs. J. M. Williams, Jr., on October 27th where the "Tour of the Cathedral" slides will be shown; we will launch a Memorial Stone Drive early next spring; on June 18th, Arkansas Flag Day at the Cathedral, we will ask the rector of each parish to recognize this lovely Cathedral custom; and in January when the Annual Meeting of the Womans' Auxiliary of the Arkansas Diocese convenes in Hot Springs, the Regional Chairman will present the story of the Cathedral, show Cathedral slides and prepare an exhibit of items from the Herb and Curator's Shops. Our Public Relations and Publicity Committees, which include Diocesan clergy, have arranged to get our plans for Cathedral work into state and local papers. As soon as our organization is on wings, we hope to do something for the Bishop Tucker Memorial Window.

Our regional officers are: Co-chairman, Mrs. Fred W. Terry; Recording Secretary, Mrs. William L. Terry; Treasurer, Mrs. Jackson Stephens; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Mays Tullos.

Bishop Robert R. Brown, Mrs. Webb R. Phillips and Mrs. Robert R. Brown are honorary advisory chairmen. They, with the regional officers, all committee chairmen, the five Convocation chairmen, and co-chairmen, the Auxiliary Branch presidents, and the Deans of the Convocations constitute our Official Advisory Committee.

Our committees consist of Public Relations and Membership, Finance, an over-all Projects Committee, and then specific committees on Cathedral Herb Garden Products and N.C.A. Gifts, Cathedral Slides, Building Stones, Christmas Cards, Needlepoint Kneelers and Cushions, Music Committee, and a Central Convocation Entertainment Committee—in other words, a committee for each phase of Cathedral work.

The enthusiasm and interest in Washington Cathedral among the people in Arkansas is our first and foremost consideration, and it is through these wonderful people serving in all sections of our State that we are able to show progress in Cathedral support.

A Tribute to Mrs. William N. Bullard

Mrs. William N. Bullard of Lenox, Massachusetts, died July 29, 1960. The National Cathedral Association and all those associated with the Cathedral deeply regret her death.

Her interest in the Cathedral was continuous from the year 1930. She was a devoted worker for the National Cathedral Association and not only gave her energies to forwarding the Cathedral in her own region but stimulated great interest in the Cathedral among her many friends throughout the country and abroad.

Mrs. Bullard was the N.C.A. Chairman of Western Massachusetts at the time the Association was incorporated in 1932. In 1938 she asked Mrs. Shaun Kelly, now Honorary Chairman of Western Massachusetts, to become her Vice-Chairman. The two worked closely together for many years. We feel it most fitting that a tribute to Mrs. Bullard be written by her close personal friend Mrs. Kelly:

When she invited me to go with her to the N.C.A. Annual Meetings in Washington it was then that I realized more poignantly what her leadership meant to the many women gathered at the Cathedral from all over the United States. Always, whenever she spoke, it was to inspire us with a spiritual message, that we, as workers, must always have in mind that the Cathedral in Washington is a witness to God and Christianity in our Nation's Capital. One of our finest Regional Chairmen has written me, "I remember Mrs. Bullard's asperity at a time when someone was overemphasizing the construction side of the Cathedral enterprise." She said, "If we are not placing our emphasis on the spiritual message, we might better not build at all."

Those of us here in Western Massachusetts who are trying to follow in her footsteps pray with all humility that our work for the Washington Cathedral may always be inspired by God's Holy Spirit as it inspired her.

Annual Meeting Dates

N.C.A. chairmen and delegates will gather on the Close for their Annual Meeting on April 25 and 26, 1961. The Board of Trustees will meet April 24.

N.C.A. Board of Trustees Meets

The N.C.A. Board of Trustees met on October 24. At the meeting the Dean reported that the N.C.A. Bay fund has reached approximately \$80,000. An additional \$10,000 has been received recently from a legacy. It is to be used specifically for the Bay window which is to be placed anonymously. This brings the current Bay fund total close to \$90,000. \$130,000 is needed: \$40,000 more.

The N.C.A. Bay will be the fourth bay west of the Crossing on the north side of the Cathedral, adjacent to the White Bay and facing the Warren Bay.

The Trustees also discussed plans for the N.C.A. Annual Meeting to be held April 25 and 26, 1961. Bishop Dun announced that Mr. Robert C. Sprague, an outstanding layman from Massachusetts, has accepted an invitation to be the speaker at the Annual Dinner. The dinner will be held in the new Cotillion Room at the Sheraton Park Hotel which can accommodate 350 people.

Mr. Richard Wayne Dirksen, Associate Music Director of the Cathedral, told the Trustees of the proposed College of Church Musicians to be established at the Cathedral. He explained it would fill a unique need and would be an important addition to the Cathedral's work. The Cathedral Chapter has authorized the establishment of such a College provided funds can be found. The N.C.A. Trustees resolved:

That the trustees approve in principle the matter of establishing a College of Musicians at Washington Cathedral and stand ready to give all practicable aid to the National Cathedral Association for this purpose.

New Regional Chairmen Appointed

The N.C.A. Board of Trustees is pleased to announce the appointment of the following new regional chairmen:

Mrs. John Paul Wentworth for the Diocese of Missouri. She represents the eastern part of the state. Mrs. Wentworth is a member of the Church of St. Michael and St. George in St. Louis and has long been active in church work. She was the recipient this year of the Bishop's award for outstanding work in the diocese. She was also appointed this year to co-ordinate the making of needlepoint kneeling cushions for the remodeled Cathedral Chapel in Christ Church Cathedral, St. Louis. She is president of the Episcopal Churchwomen, Diocese of Missouri; a member of the State Board of Managers, United Church Women; the only woman member of the Diocesan Council; a member of the Board of Managers of Thompson Retreat House and Conference Center; a delegate to the Triennial meeting at Miami Beach; and a member of the nominating committee for a new Bishop of the Diocese.

Mrs. Donovan Worden for the Diocese of Montana. She is a member of Holy Spirit Church and is active in a number of church and civic activities. Mrs. Worden is also a member of the following organizations:

Holy Spirit Guild; the executive board of the Missoula Camp Fire organization; the executive board of Missoula YWCA; the executive board of the Missoula Public Library; the board of the state Vocational School; and the board of the Florence Crittenton Home. In addition she is president of the Missoula Council of Church Women, Province Secretary of the Delta Gamma Fraternity and state president of P.E.O. Sisterhood.

Mrs. J. Skelly Wright, New Orleans, for the Diocese of Louisiana. Mrs. Wright is a member of Christ Church Cathedral and an active participant in many church and civic organizations. These include: vice-president, United Fund; board member of the Greater New Orleans Cancer Association; board member and vice-president, Department of Public Welfare for Orleans Parish and City of New Orleans; board member and vice-president, Milne Asylum for Destitute Orphan Boys; board member and vice-president, Louisiana Association for Mental Health; board member, Social Welfare Planning Council; member of the Altar Guild and chairman of the Episcopal Church Women Pledge Drive at Christ Church Cathedral.

Mrs. George T. Warren of Royal Oak, Maryland for the Diocese of Easton. Mrs. Warren was a member of Trinity Episcopal Church at Takoma Park, D. C., until April 1960 when she moved to the Eastern Shore. She and her husband are now members of the Royal Oak Community Church, where she is a member of the choir; teaches in the church school; and is vicepresident and spiritual life secretary of the Woman's Society of Christian Service. She works closely with the Diocesan Office in Easton. Before leaving the Washington area Mrs. Warren was active in a number of church organizations in her community as well as participating in patriotic and civic affairs. She is also a member of the Historical Society of Talbot County, Maryland, Inc.; the Easton Community Concert Association; and the Maryland Historical Society.

Change of Address

To insure prompt delivery of your copy of the magazine please inform us of your new address as soon as possible. Send both old and new address and postal zone to the Records Section.

Washington Cathedral Chronicles

Coming Events

Dec. 16—Beauvoir Nativity Scene, Bethlehem Chapel,

Dec. 18-Creche Service, 4 p.m.

Dec. 20-Cathedral Schools' Christmas Pageant, 8 p.m.

Dec. 24—Christmas Eve Service, NBC TV, 9:30-

11 p.m.

Jan. 15—Choral Society, Haydn's The Seasons, 8:30 p.m.

Feb. 17-World Day of Prayer Service

March 27—Choral Society, Bach's St. Matthew's Passion, 7 p.m.

The Rev. Bayard Stocton Clark Appointed Cathedral Canon

Bishop Dun, Dean Sayre and the Cathedral Chapter have announced the appointment of the Rev. Bayard Stocton Clark as a canon of the Cathedral. Canon Clark has come to the Cathedral from Nashville, Tennessee where he was rector of St. Bartholowmew's Episcopal Church. He assumed his duties on the Close in October.

Mr. Clark was born in New Haven, Connecticut and grew up in Germantown, a suburb of Philadelphia. He received his Bachelor of Arts degree from Harvard University in 1940 and his Bachelor of Divinity degree from Virginia Theological Seminary in 1945.

Following his graduation he served as assistant minister at St. Peter's Church, St. Louis, Missouri and in 1946 he was rector of Christ Church, Cape Girardeau, Missouri. While there he also served St. Peter's Mission at Bonne Terre and helped begin St. Paul's Mission in Sikeston. During this time he did student work at Southeast Missouri State College, and was President of the Ministerial Alliance of Cape Girardeau.

In 1950, Mr. Clark became minister-in-charge of St. Michael's Mission in Oak Forest, Texas, and St. Alban's



Mission, which was in a gymnasium in Houston. During the next five years his activities included serving as Chairman of Chaplain's Service at Jefferson Davis Hospital, and as a member of the Department of Promotion, the Department of Missions and the Department of Christian Education of the Diocese of Texas. He served as President of the Houston Forum on Public Education in 1954 and as President of the Ministerial Alliance of Greater Houston in 1955. In addition, he was a leader in the Parish Life Conferences, Diocesan and Parish Teacher Training Workshops and Parents groups. Mr. Clark was a Fellow at the College of Preachers in 1955.

Mr. Clark began his service in Nashville in 1955. During that time he was a member of the Department of Social Relations and the Department of Christian Education, head of the Creative Arts Division and Chairman of the Department of College Work for the Diocese of Tennessee. He was a Trustee of the Family Clinic, Vice-President of Family and Children's Service, Vice-President of the Ministerial Association and a member of the board of the Nashville Mental Health Association.

He has been a speaker for the National Conference of Christians and Jews.

Mr. Clark is married to the former Charlotte Cheever Cushwa of Exeter, New Hampshire. They have six children. Other "members" of the family include Yogi, a Beagle Hound, and an Austrian flying squirrel. The new canon regularly reviews religious books for Religion and Life. His outside interests include tennis and golf. Mrs. Clark is a talented artist, specializing in pastel portraits of children and water color landscapes.

New Cathedral Librarian

Mrs. Roger W. Jones of Chevy Chase, Maryland, has been appointed Cathedral Librarian. Mrs. Jones succeeds John L. Lord, Librarian for the past five years, and Miss Mary S. Minnigerode, Assistant Librarian, who also served the Cathedral more than five years before her retirement.

Mrs. Jones received her A.B. degree from Cornell University in 1929. She took her Masters degree in library science at Columbia University in 1931.

For the past eight years Mrs. Jones has been with the Montgomery County, Maryland, Department of Public Libraries, most recently as reference librarian in the Wheaton Branch library. She has also worked for the Columbia University Library School, New York Public Library, Carnegie Corporation of New York, and as a volunteer for various school libraries.

Mrs. Jones was born in Philadelphia, but has lived in Washington most of her life. She is the mother of three grown children. Her husband, Roger W. Jones, is Chairman of the United States Civil Service Commission.

Founders Hall Dedicated

The National Cathedral School for Girls dedicated it's handsome new building, Founders Hall, with impressive ceremonies this fall. Bishop Dun gave a short litany of dedication at the entrance and in several rooms of the new building. Dean Sayre also participated in the Dedication Service. The modern building, begun in 1959, is on the corner of Woodley Road and Wisconsin Avenue. It houses the administration offices, an art room, faculty room complete with kitchen, a large recreation room, a study hall, small conference rooms and many classrooms. The building completes the third side of the quadrangle formed by Whitby Hall, Proctor Hall and Woodley Road.

Warren Bay Dedicated

A bay in memory of the late Charles Warren was dedicated on October 12. The bay is the gift of Mrs. Annielouise Bliss Warren, wife of the noted American lawyer and scholar.

Mr. Warren was a former historian of the United States Supreme Court and Assistant Attorney General of the U. S. as well as the author of several books, including *The Supreme Court in the United States History*, considered a classic on this subject.

The Warren Bay is located in the south outer aisle of the Cathedral's Nave and is adjacent to the Woodrow Wilson Tomb.

Editorial Board for the Age

An Editorial Advisory Board has been established for *The Cathedral Age*. The members will be consulted regularly for advice and help in continuing to present to readers an interesting and informative magazine. Members of the Board are: Canon Frederick Arterton, Warden of the College of Preachers; Louis W. Cassels, Editor, United Press International; Canon Charles Martin, Headmaster of St. Albans School; James M. Minifi, Washington Correspondent, Canadian Broadcasting Corporation; James Reston, the Washington correspondent, *The New York Times*.

Diocesan Staff Moves to the Close

The Washington Diocesan headquarters is now located on the Close. The move, contemplated for some months, took place in October. The new headquarters for the five departments that make up the organization is the Episcopal Church House, formerly the Bishop's House. Bishop and Mrs. Dun moved to "Rosedale" this summer. The Bishop is pictured below packing his books in preparation for the big move.



Special Services at the Cathedral

A United Nations Day Service was held at the Cathedral on October 23. The Service commemorated the 15th anniversary of the United Nations Charter. Bishop Dun and Dean Sayre officiated. The speaker was the Honorable Francis O. Wilcox, Assistant Secretary of State for International Organization Affairs and a United States delegate to the United Nations General Assembly.

Stressing the need for world peace and outlining the role of the Church in the quest for world peace, Mr. Wilcox said that although the United Nations is not a perfect instrument to achieve that goal "it is the best that the wit of man has thus far been able to devise." He concluded by asking that "we throw the full weight of the Church back of our quest for peace—so that people everywhere can have the opportunity to live in freedom and plenty."

A special UNICEF Service, probably the first of its kind to be held in a place of worship, took place in the Cathedral on October 30. A group of community children were commissioned as workers for the United Nations Children's Fund and were presented with UNICEF kits which they used on All Hallows Eve in accepting contributions from friends and neighbors for the fund for the world's needy children. In delivering the sermon Canon Bayard Clark said "it is an effort to transform All Hallows Eve from a night of mischief and sometimes destruction, into an evening of service, fun and joy worthy of God."

The annual Lutheran Reformation Service was also held on October 30. The address was given by Dr. Jaroslav Pelikan, Professor of Historical Theology, Federated Theological Faculty, University of Chicago.

The independence of the new Republic of Nigeria, Africa's 26th and largest sovereign state, was commemorated on October 2.

Dr. Lester Granger, executive director of the National Urban League, delivered the address. Dean Sayre offered a prayer for the preservation of the unity of the Federation of Nigeria.

The annual World Fellowship Service of the Young Women's Christian Association was held on November 13. The Service marked the opening of the International YWCA World Fellowship in the United States.

More than 2,000 YWCA representatives from the United States and abroad attended. A United Nations flag given to the Cathedral by the National Board of the YWCA was dedicated at the Service.

Dr. Harold Case, President of Boston University, was the speaker, Dean Sayre officiated and music was provided by the Cathedral Choir of Men and Boys, the combined glee clubs of the National Cathedral School for Girls and St. Albans, the Howard University Chorus and the Washington-Lee High School Choir.

Christmas Eve Telecast

This year's Christmas Eve Service will be televised by NBC at the Cathedral from 9:30 - 11 p.m. The Service will be a Musical Candlelight Festival with the "Seven Lessons and Carols," the Christmas Gospel and a brief message from the Dean of the Cathedral. 2,000 candles will light the Cathedral for the Service.

State Flag Roster-December 11-March 12

Every Sunday the flag of one of the fifty states of the Union is carried in ecclesiastical procession at Washington Cathedral services and special prayers for the government and people of that state are offered at the Cathedral altar.

The schedule for the next four months follows:

December 11-Alaska January 29—Connecticut December 18—District of February 5-Maryland Columbia December 25-Hawaii, Puerto February 12-South Carolina Rico January 1--Delaware February 19-New Hampshire February 26—Virginia March 5—New York January 8-Pennsylvania January 15—New Jersey March 12-North Carolina January 22-Georgia

Cathedral Services

Sunday Services: 8:00 a.m. Holy Communion; 9:30 a.m. Holy Communion and Sermon; 11 a.m. Morning Prayer and Sermon (Holy Communion on the first Sunday of the month); 4 p.m. Evensong and Sermon (all-musical service on the last Sunday of the month); 5 p.m. Organ Recital on the first Sunday of the month.

Weekday Services: 7:30 a.m. Holy Communion; 12 noon Intercessions; 4 p.m. Evensong or Evening Prayer.

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Cathedral's Community

(Continued from page 3)

who make it up are much like those of any other city people. The loneliness and hurts, the broken prides, the satisfactions found in little successes, and the heart-breaks of failure, the uncertainties and insecurities and fears all mixed up in the impersonality and cold heartedness of urban life are not unique. They make up what is perhaps the most difficult mission the Church has ever faced because it is all churning, changing, unsettled, growing, and there are very few recognizable relationships of neighborhood or of tradition within it.

But Washington does also have many characteristics unlike those of other cities because it is the capital city. The community of the Cathedral is more extensive than the Washington Metropolitan Area because Washington itself is made up of people from everywhere and on their way everywhere. It is the seat of government, the city in which the work of many humble people who often bear heavy responsibilities is shaped into the final decisions of national policy and have vast consequences.

To look in this sort of a way at the community suggests perhaps an impossible task and surely one that is vastly beyond the responsible ministry of a single church no matter how impressive in its location or in its size and beauty. And yet in the life and worship, the witness, the mission, of the Washington Cathedral must not all of this be somehow caught up and expressed in Christian concern and compassion, in recognition that no matter how incapable we may be of meeting it yet all this is ours?

There are three ways in which great centers of Christian life have gone in history. Some have been unrelated from their foundation to the life about them, withdrawn from it and unconscious of the hunger of the community in which they have existed. Others have endeavored to adapt their lives to the real needs of the communities in which they have found themselves, and have spent themselves in healing the hurts and serving the needs of men. Still others have actually shaped their communities by the richness of their Christian witness, and by the kind of deep compassion that is not satisfied to mend the wounds but which seeks to end the wounding. There are many ills in Washington as there are in all of our great conglomerate sprawling cities, sicknesses of housing and of education, of blight and decay, of discrimination and rejection, of pride and exclusion, and we who love the Washington Cathedral and see it as a mission in a mission field cannot be content to see it unconcerned for the life so obviously about it, or merely seek-

ing to adapt its life to the changes about it. We would see it rather concerned to express redemptively such life as that described in the definition we used at the beginning of these paragraphs, "Not at all some escape from the world as it is" but "instead the knowledge that there is no pain . . . nor distress . . . nor anxiety . . . nor poverty . . . which God has not known and borne for us in Iesus Christ."

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To Witness

(Continued from page 5)

have him say-without mincing any words.

He was one of the first clergymen in America to lodge a forthright public protest against the demagogic excesses of the late Senator Joseph R. McCarthy, and he did so at a time when Senator McCarthy's power was at its zenith.

A patrician with a rugged quality

If Dean Sayre is uniquely suited to serve on the frontier of Church-State relationships—and Washington is almost unanimously of the opinion that he is—his qualifications for this ministry can be traced both to heredity and to training.

He was born into a distinguished family of Christian statesmen. His grandfather, who is buried in the Cathedral, was President Woodrow Wilson. His father is the Hon. Francis B. Sayre, Sr., a devoted churchman who has served his country as Assistant Secretary of State, High Commissioner of the Philippines, and Representative on the United Nations Trusteeship Council.

The Dean is excessively weary of having biographers harp on the fact that he was born in the White House. But it is a fact that he was the central figure in the last such event to occur in the executive mansion, on January 17, 1915.

Two weeks later, he moved with his parents to Cambridge, Mass. His father was then Professor of Law at Harvard. Frank, Jr. attended Belmont Hill School and Williams College, where he majored in political science and from which he was graduated *cum laude* in 1937.

He had previously thought of a diplomatic career, but now felt drawn toward the ministry. He spent two years at Union Theological Seminary in New York, and transferred for his final year of study to the Episcopal Theological School at Cambridge, Mass.

He served briefly as an assistant at Christ Church, Cambridge, before World War II. After Pearl Harbor, he joined the Navy as a chaplain, and was assigned to the heavy cruiser U.S.S. San Francisco in the Pacific. During the two years that he was aboard as its "padre," the famous old Frisco engaged in one fierce battle after another, from Attu to Saipan.

Of this experience he says, "I decided that this was the way the Church should always be—not sitting off on the side as a separate little holy society, but involved in everything that happens to men."

After he was released from the Navy in 1946, Mr. Sayre looked around for another kind of ministry in which he could carry out his conviction that "the Church belongs where people are." He went to Cleveland to serve as Industrial Chaplain for the Diocese of Ohio. After a year of visiting factories and union meetings, and calling at the homes of workers who had never suspected before that the Episcopal Church cared about them, he become rector of St. Paul's Church, in the heart of the East Cleveland industrial belt.

It took a while for his parishioners to warm up to a young rector who bore so unmistakably the imprint of a privileged background. But though Frank Sayre was—and still is—patrician in speech, manner, and appearance, he also has a rugged he-man quality that made him popular with the sailors on the *Frisco*, and which soon broke the ice with the industrial workers of East Cleveland.

This earthy masculinity is not a pose. It was acquired honestly during the year in which he served as a working cowboy on the *Lazy K Bar* ranch in Montana. He subsequently spent two summer vacations working on ranches in Texas. The cowpoke flavor is still there, all mixed up in his personality with the "Harvard a" and the silver spoon.

In 1950, after four years in Cleveland, he came to Washington as the fifth Dean of the Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul—the little-used but proper name for the National Cathedral.

He inherited from his predecessors—and doubtless will pass on—a number of weighty problems. One of them is finding money to continue construction of the unfinished third of the massive structure. Dean Sayre estimates that it will take about eighteen million dollars—at present prices—to complete the south transept, the Gloria in Excelsis tower, and the great nave which will make the Cathedral the sixth largest Gothic church in the world.

Dean Sayre works hard at making the Cathedral genuinely useful to the entire Episcopal Church. He is trying at the moment to raise money for the establishment of a College of Church Musicians to take its place alongside the already-famous College of Preachers, which has provided stimulating post-graduate study to more than half the clergy of the Church.

The Cathedral also houses, on its rolling fifty-nineacre close, the headquarters of two Church-wide organizations, the Overseas Missionary Society and the Church Society of College Work. It is the site of three distinguished Church schools—Beauvoir Elementary School,

(Continued on page 32)

(Continued from page 31)

St. Albans School for Boys, and National Cathedral School for Girls—attended by more than a thousand

students from all parts of the nation.

The only institution that rivals the Cathedral in Dean Sayre's affections is one which is housed in the handsome stone deanery about one hundred feet from the Bethlehem Chapel entrance. This is his family. It consists of a strikingly pretty wife, the former Harriet Taft Hart, who is the daughter of Admiral Thomas C. Hart, former Commander of the U. S. Asiatic fleet, and one-time Senator from Connecticut; two sons and two daughters ranging in age from three months to ten years; and an eighteen-year-old Siamese boy named Tri Davakul who is the son of an old friend of the Sayres and has lived with them for the past eight years while attending St. Albans School; and a patient dog of ecumenical lineage, named Job.

Preference for the work at hand

People who admire Dean Sayre, but do not know him very well, often wonder how long it will be before he is "promoted" to bishop. The prevalent belief that a clergyman has not fully "succeeded" in his career until he reaches the episcopate is one of his private crosses. He tries to tell people that he has only one ambition—to be a good Dean of Washington Cathedral—but only his closest friends realize that this is the simple truth.

Once when he firmly discouraged an attempt to place his name in nomination for election as bishop of a large diocese, a friend sent him a note. It concluded with a joshing limerick:

With election as bishop in sight (Which some seek with all of their might) For Dean Francis B. Sayre No episcopal chair. He would rather be Very than Right.



Children's Chapel

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Science

(Continued from page 6)

According to Mrs. Viola Woodside, Beauvoir's science teacher for the kindergarten, first, second and third grades, "The purpose of the Beauvoir program is to make the child more aware of the natural phenomena around him; to direct his attention from a take-it-forgranted atitude to a greater realization of the importance of these phenomena in his everyday life; to stimulate his interest to the point of maximum achievement by arousing his curiosity and quickening his eagerness to question, coupled with a desire for obtaining accurate answers; to arouse curiosity in a variety of areas, to confront the child with problems and help him to feel that solving them is an exciting experience."

There is no doubt that the science classes at Beauvoir have stimulated the interest of the children, have started them thinking about the world in which they live and have encouraged them to look for answers.

In an informal atmosphere the children are exposed to the physical sciences at a level they can understand. They watch, they listen, they experiment.

Starting out with a cereal box—minus the cereal—the kindergarteners take their first step into the physical sciences. A typical remark when they see and examine the cereal box is "Aw gee, it's empty! Nothing's in it." But by the end of the experiment the children themselves have voluntered a number of thoughtful conclusions:

"Air is all around us, outdoors and inside."

"We breathe it. If we didn't we would die."

"We cannot see it."

"We can see what it does, feel it and hear it."

A child comes dashing down the hallway, wide-eyed. "It happened! It happened just like you said! Mother forgot and put the baby's hot milk down on a cold place and the bottle broke!"

What they see and do in the classrooms is related to the world around them. A puff of air from the "empty" cereal box is also a strong wind whipping the trees outside the classroom window. The strength of a cardboard triangle in the schoolroom is also the strength of a triangular support used to help Cathedral workmen construct an arch. To these children science has become a vital part of the ever expanding world in which a child lives and grows and learns.

Within the past year or so there has been a surge of articles about education in magazines and newspapers. What has caused what appears on the surface to be a

(Continued on page 34)





(Continued from page 33)

sudden interest in science education? Is it really such a "sudden" interest?

It has been suggested that world tensions and a struggle for world power have created an interest in increasing the effectiveness and range of our education programs. Undoubtedly this has played a part in the reactions of the general public. But according to educators and scientists, the stage has been set for many years. Perhaps it has taken new and more critical world tensions to bring parents and and others to take a closer look at how our children are being educated. However, for many years educators have been talking, working, and experimenting and have been implementing programs which would improve our education curriculum and bring it into line with the demands and goals of the modern era and the actual capabilities of our children.

Dr. Jerome Bruner of Harvard University, in his new book, The Process of Education, says "Today, many Americans have become conscious, not just of the practical virtues of education, but of its content and quality—what it is and what it might be. Several factors are contributing to this trend. We are moving into a new era of scientific technology . . . Unquestionably, there has also been a surge of awareness born of our sense of imperiled national security. The Soviet Union's conquests in space, its capability of producing not only powerful weapons but also an effective industrial society, have shaken American complacency to a degree that, looking back, would have seemed inconceivable a decade ago."

But whatever the reasons, there is a feeling of movement and dedication today in the field of education. Even those outside the teaching field are beginning to sense that strides are being taken and that what we learned and how we learned yesterday is not adequate for our children today. The content and methods of education tomorrow will have an even newer face.

There has been some question as to how much science young children can usefully absorb. The youngsters at Beauvoir are not tested. How then can we evaluate the usefulness and value of their learning? Educators agree that in these new programs the skill of the teacher is important. Imagination, ingenuity, awareness, sensitivity—these all play an important part in not only teaching the children but in evaluating their retention and capabilities. It will take time—a year, three years, ten years or more to evaluate the benefits of early science training.

Teachers outside the science rooms must also be aware of how this new knowledge is being used by the child. Early education in science is not necessarily designed to provide us with a batch of potential scientists. It has been suggested, however, that the science curricula may well help the child to move with greater understanding and ease in other fields and in his environment.

In his book Science Education for Elementary School Teachers, Dr. Tannenbaum lists the following objectives:

"To help the individual develop increasing ability to understand and deal with his natural environment.

"To help the individual understand the methods, techniques, and attitudes of science so that he may develop a more rational approach to the solution of his current and future problems.

"To help the individual recognize the relationship of science with all other human experience."

He sums up the broad concept of science education by writing, "Science is not just learning a body of information. Science is a way of looking at the world, a way of thinking about what we see, a way of organizing this information and using it in relation to our various problems. And, since this is the nature of science, then out of this must grow our science objectives for the schools."



Alfred True

(Continued from page 11)

a personal word for many and perhaps a sharp admonition if such were necessary. Then he shepherded his ever-growing flock to Chapel and the beginning of the school days he directed.

His eye, too, was ever on the classroom and each boy's accomplishments were followed with exactitude. Conferences were an established custom, and boys were called in for frequent chats, encouragement and praise for their accomplishments. One of the greatest assets Mr. True had was personal integrity of the highest order and accordingly he measured others by this yard-stick.

His career might be summed up by saying Alfred True had and still has what many have called "a touch of greatness."

-STANLEY B. SOFIELD



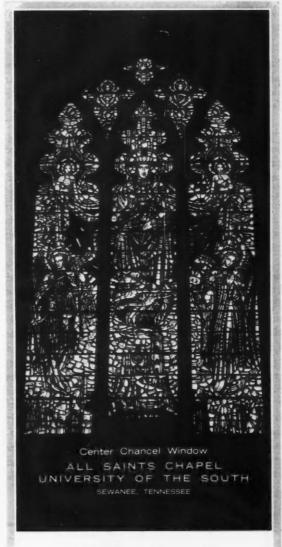
Albert Lucas

(Continued from page 11)

down against St. Albans. One always knew that here was a man of God touched with humility going forth in the world to spread the Gospel to the people.

St. Albans was his school; its students his students; its family, his family. Albert Lucas demanded much and got much from people, but he always gave of himself a little more than he expected of others.

-M. CARTER HALL



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Music

(Continued from page 9)

the inexpensive collections of carols which made it possible for all to sing (Thanks are also due the earlier singing schools which had taught them to sing!), all date from slightly less than a hundred years ago.

While there are many lovely motets for choirs, using the words of carols or selected texts from the liturgy, such is the basic folk nature of Christmastide that there have been very few larger choral works composed for use during this season. Even such works as Berlioz' L'Enfance du Christ or Bach's Christmas Oratorio are composite works rather than single compositions in a large form. Of independent orchestral music there is none whatever save for arrangements or medleys using familiar carol melodies as their foundation.

Today we sing a limited number of carols and Christmas hymns in church, perhaps more fervently than ever before. But there is almost none of the popular singing at home or in the streets which there was only a generation ago. Few people know many of the gay ballad carols. Indeed, if there is an attempt to sing any carols at a business office party, the potential repertory is limited to a mere half-dozen, half-remembered ones of the shorter variety. Furthermore these few tend to be of the more saccharine, sentimental sort: Silent night, O little town of Bethlehem, the anonymous American carol Away in a manger. Perhaps the many changes in our modern civilization are to blame, perhaps it is the reiteration of these few on radio and loud-speaker. As the material things of Christmas have become more and more matters of big business, to the exclusion of Christ's coming within our secret hearts, so too have we lost much of the Christmas spirit from our lips.

As though to compensate for this loss, there has been a considerable increase in the number and popularity of special carol services within the Church. Unfortunately, too often this becomes an opportunity for the choir to sing special music rather than a chance for the congregation to sing carols. There is ample room for both in the church service; the latter must not be neglected.

A new and significant form in which this Christmas music is making a fresh appeal is in the Service of Lessons and Carols as developed around 1919 at King's College, Cambridge University, and sung there annually ever since. This service was introduced into Washington Cathedral in 1952 by Mr. Peter H. R. Marshall, who at that time was both the First Secretary of the British Embassy and a tenor in the Cathedral Choir. Mr. Marshall has described the service in detail in the Christmas issue of The Cathedral Age for 1955. It begins with the processional hymn Once in royal David's city, with the first stanza sung unaccompanied by a solo boy. After the Bidding Prayer, beginning "Beloved in Christ, be it our care and delight to prepare ourselves to hear again the message of the Angels." successive lessons unfold the story of our Redemption, from ancient seer to Christian Evangelist. A choir boy, usher, verger, acolyte, choir man, canon, and the dean each read a lesson in turn. Between each lesson, choir and congregation alternate in singing carols appropriate to the text just read. The climax of the service comes with the reading of the Christmas Gospel, St. John's great hymn on the Word, the Logos, after which all join in the heart-felt exhortation: "O come, all ye faithful . . . O come, let us adore him, Christ the Lord."



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Books

(Continued from page 19)

carries his sign: the cross made of reeds. St. Nicholas wears the black robes of the Augustinian Order, as a sign of humility. In his hand he holds a lily, symbol of purity, and a book, symbol of knowledge. St. Louis is wearing his robes as Bishop of Toulouse. The fleur-de-lis on his robe is, of course, the symbol of France. Among the flowers in the foreground are the daisy, symbol of innocence; the narcissus, symbol of divine love; the columbine, symbol of the Holy Ghost. The ivy growing on the stable behind the figures symbolizes immortality because it is ever green; on the roof is another symbol of immortality: the peacock. In the background on the left is St. Christopher, with his sign, the uprooted palm staff; and a wild ass, symbol of humility. On the right is St. Sebastian, with, of course, the symbols of his martyrdom, the arrows. The arrow was also a symbol of the plague, going back to the pagan belief that the plague was caused by Apollo's arrows. Because St. Sebas-tian survived his ordeal of being shot by arrows, he became one of the patron saints of all victims of the plague.





In this way a painting which at first glance seems to be a charming portrayal of the Nativity, turns out to be many complete stories in one, with layer upon layer of meaning. It has been greatly enriched by the wealth of symbology and signs it contains.

-LESLIE JUDD AHLANDER
Art Critic
The Washington Post

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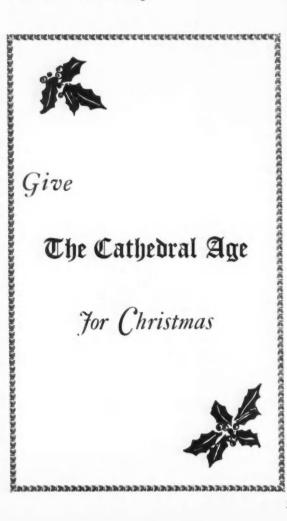
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Annual Report

(Continued from page 18)

I will conclude this report by referring to one other event of the year just passed. It is the retirement of Canon Wedel as Warden of the College of Preachers. His departure from the fellowship of the Close has made the Cathedral poorer, and we shall miss the power of his preaching and the wisdom of his counsel. His was a pre-eminent share in the vividness of our witness in the world. But we all rejoice that he is pursuing the same mission in other media; and as for the institution he did so much to mould, we can only look forward to its useful future under the warmhearted tutelage of Fred Arterton, friend of Canon Wedel and of us all. No doubt the program of the College of Preachers will be revised; no doubt its manners will change; but its spirit will be the same, to the mutual profit of every portion of the Cathedral Foundation and the Church at large.





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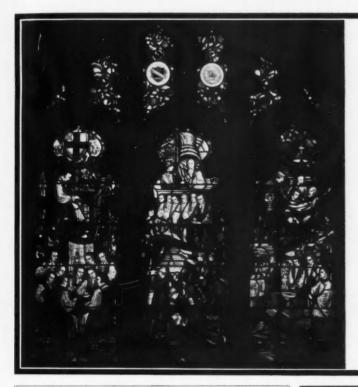
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